



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

History

HIS20

Unit 20 The Impact of Chairman Mao: China, 1946–1976

Tuesday 22 January 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS20.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

The centrepiece of the Cultural Revolution was the emergence of the Red Guards. The Red Guards first appeared spontaneously on Beijing campuses and, as word of the rebellion spread, Red Guard organisations sprang up all over China. The Red Guards received Mao's personal blessing to continue their efforts to expose
5 revisionism, at eight dramatic rallies in Beijing between August and November 1966. The rapid expansion of the Red Guard movement revealed that Mao's call to make revolution had been welcomed by China's youth. Some responded out of blind faith in Mao. Others saw the movement as a chance to voice their frustrations about the inequalities in the educational system or about their lack of career opportunities.

Adapted from GAO YUAN, *Born Red*, 1987

Source B

Nien Cheng, who lived in Shanghai at the start of the Cultural Revolution, recalls a conversation with a young actor about a parade of students passing her house.

'It's probably the Red Guards', the young actor said. 'A few days ago Jiang Qing received their representatives at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.' 'Who organised them in the first place?' I asked him. 'It's something new for the Cultural Revolution, encouraged by Jiang Qing', he replied. 'Someone told me she quietly
5 organised some students from a Beijing Middle School and then pretended it was the spontaneous idea of the students. Since she is Mao's wife, the idea caught on.' Next day I read in the newspaper that Chairman Mao had reviewed the Red Guards in Beijing. His message to them was to carry the torch of the Cultural Revolution to the far corners of China and to pursue the Revolution to the very end.

Source C

Adapted from a book edited by Theodore Hsi-en Chen, published during the Chinese Cultural Revolution

When the Communists came to power in 1949, their first business was the political revolution, by which they aimed to consolidate their power. Next came the economic revolution. Land reform not only eliminated the landlord class but also paved the way for the collectivisation of agriculture. But then the Communists found that
5 political and economic changes were not enough. The people must be changed as well. To make the new system work, it was necessary to 'remould' the people – their habits, customs, ideas, attitudes etc. This led to the Cultural Revolution. The old ideas and attitudes are the products of traditional culture, and unless the old culture is replaced by the new, the hearts and minds of the people will remain fundamentally
10 unchanged.

0	1
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Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the Red Guards. *(12 marks)*

and

0	2
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Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was Mao's desire to 'remould' the Chinese people in his decision to launch the Cultural Revolution in 1966? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0	3
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Explain why Mao launched mass campaigns in the years 1949 to 1953. *(12 marks)*

and

0	4
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'By 1953, the reforms introduced by the Communist regime had transformed the lives of the Chinese people.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

Question 3

0	5
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Explain why Mao purged Peng Dehuai from the Communist Party leadership in 1959. *(12 marks)*

and

0	6
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'The Great Leap Forward failed because technical experts from the Soviet Union were withdrawn from China in 1960.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source B: NIEN CHENG, *Life and Death in Shanghai*, Flamingo, 1995. Reproduced by permission of Harper Collins Publishers Ltd.
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